

## The Citizen

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### PREMIER OKUMA

Says Mikado Will Help  
Russia Prosecute War.



Tokio, August 24.—The Kokumin Shimbun says: "Premier Okuma states that Japan has decided to give greater assistance to Russia to prosecute the war. He could not discuss details, but allowed it to be understood that this assistance would take the form of the forwarding of greater supplies of munitions."

### GERMAN VESSELS SUNK

In Gulf of Riga, Ales Four Barques With Soldiers.

Petrograd.—The German dreadnought Moltke, three cruisers and seven torpedo boats were sunk by Russians in the battle in the Gulf of Riga, according to an announcement made by the President of the Duma. Crippled by these losses the German fleet withdrew from the gulf. The fleet had conveyed a large number of troops through the Moon Sund and was endeavoring to cover their landing at Pernpin (Pernogol, about 35 miles north of Riga, on the east side of the gulf), when the Russians attacked. Four enormous barques, crammed with soldiers, attempted the landing. They were met by the fire of Russian troops on shore and, according to the announcement of the President of the Duma, were exterminated. The barques were captured.

### GERMANS SINK THREE MORE.

London.—German submarines continuing their efforts to destroy British shipping sent to the bottom the following ships: British steamship William Dawson, 284 tons, of Middleboro; blown up and five lives lost. Steamship Windsor, 6,055 tons, of London; sunk and crew saved. Steamer Cober, 3,060 tons, of London; sunk and crew landed.

### ATTEMPT TO OPERATE CARS.

Pittsburg, Pa.—Rioting resulted when an attempt was made to operate cars on the Allegheny division of the West Penn Traction Co., where motormen and conductors are on strike for recognition of the union. Several cars operated by strike breakers were stoned, while another car was burned by strike sympathizers, who threw burning waste into it after it had been derailed by steel rails placed across the tracks. A number of persons were struck by rocks or cut by glass.

### Watch Your Children

Often children do not let parents know they are constipated. They fear something distasteful. They will like Rexall Orderlies—a mild laxative that tastes like sugar. Sold only by us, 10 cents. Porter-Moore Drug Co., Inc.

## SWEPT BY FLOOD

HUNDREDS PERCH IN TREETOPS TO ESCAPE THE RAGING MISSOURI FLOOD.

Thousands of Pleasure Resorts, Clubhouses and Summer Cottages Are Cleaned Out.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

St. Louis.—Meramec river, lined on either side with thousands of pleasure resorts, clubhouses and summer cottages, went several miles out of its banks, swept away most of these buildings, and increased to 20 the number of lives lost in St. Louis county as a result of the flood which followed the recent rainstorm here. The Meramec began rising one foot an hour. The flood was so sudden that hundreds of persons had time only to climb to tree tops. Efforts to rescue them with motor boats had been in vain. Six persons are said to have been drowned at Valley Park and two at Meramec Highlands. Many persons were missing and fear is expressed by county officials that the death list may aggregate 50 persons. Hundreds of persons had been marooned in clubhouses and cottages along the river by the first rise several days ago, following a forty-hour rainfall. Hundreds of others had gone to the river, hoping it would recede and permit them to save relatives, friends and the water soaked possessions. Appeals for help were sent to St. Louis and hundreds of volunteers immediately responded. Boats are being rushed to the Meramec by train.

### BANKERS DISCREDIT REPORT

(Continued from page 1.)

serve \$291,000,000. The total gold of the world is \$8,800,000,000, of which Germany and Austria have \$1,280,000,000.

Since the beginning of the war Germany has been buying little, comparatively speaking, from outside nations, so its gold has been kept in reserve. As long as it holds onto this gold it will never be bankrupt among nations, no matter what condition its internal finances may be in.

### Will Help Finance Cotton Crop.

Washington, August 24.—Announcement was made at the treasury department that Secretary McAdoo will deposit \$30,000,000 in gold in the federal reserve banks of Atlanta, Dallas and Richmond, if so large a sum is needed, in order to facilitate the financing of the cotton crop. This step was decided upon as a result of the action of the allies in putting cotton on the contraband list.

### NO BACKWARD STEPS ON NOTE

(Continued from Page 1)

Until complete information is at hand, though, Mr. Wilson and Secretary Lansing will reserve final judgment on the sinking of the White Star liner. The hope of the president and his advisers is that this judgment will not long be deferred. Steps were taken to expedite matters. Instructions were sent to Ambassador Page at London to cable a summary of the affidavits obtained by him and a message also sent forward to Ambassador Gerard at Berlin, directing him to inquire of the Berlin foreign office if a report had been received from the commander of the German submarine in regard to the sinking of the Arabic. Mr. Gerard is not to ask for any explanation, but his inquiry will amount to an invitation to Germany to furnish to this government the report of the submarine commander. Also the opportunity will be at hand for Germany to make any statement in her own defense if she desires to do so.

President Wilson will avail himself of every opportunity to avoid a rupture with Germany, but he will go no further. There will be no backward step from the solemn warning conveyed to Germany in the last note of this government. Information obtained here sweeps away every vestige of doubt as to the president's resolution to deal firmly and quickly with the situation, once he is convinced that American rights on the high seas have been deliberately violated by the German government.

There is no way of telling exactly how long it will be before a reply is received from Ambassador Gerard. There have been suggestions from Berlin already that it may be a week or even two weeks before the German admiral receives a report from the submarine which sank the Arabic. If Germany desires to play for time she will have the means at her disposal for doing so, for President Wilson is determined that this government shall do nothing rashly, but shall act only after it has received all information in regard to the attack upon the Arabic. It is assumed by the government officials that Germany will not necessarily delay the presentation of her side of the case.

To emphasize the determination of the president to secure all possible information before closing his mind as to the Arabic incident, this statement was issued at the White House.

"The secretary to the president, after a conference with the president, made the following statement: With reference to the sinking of the Arabic, as soon as all the facts are ascertained our course of action will be determined."

There was evidence of some irritation in official quarters over the fact that no detailed evidence had been received from Ambassador Page.

## SPECIAL FAVORS TO TENNESSEE CANNERS

Amendment to Child Labor Law Passed This Year.

### NEED FOR A FEDERAL LAW.

An effort made in New York last winter to grant canneries special favors by permitting them to work their operatives longer hours was strongly condemned by the press throughout the country, and the attempt failed. But no attention was paid to Tennessee when she did the same thing at about the same time. In fact, the National Child Labor Committee regards the Tennessee amendment as far more serious than the New York one would have been since the change in the New York law would not have affected any children under sixteen, while the Tennessee amendment permits children under fourteen to work in canneries and for unlimited hours per day.

"It is strange how many states fail to realize that children are more valuable than fruits and vegetables," said Owen R. Lovejoy, general secretary of the National Child Labor Committee, in commenting on Tennessee's action. "The idea is so common that canning goods is more important than protecting children that we find not only Tennessee, but Delaware, Maryland, Indiana, Maine and Virginia, making special exemptions to their child labor laws for the benefit of canneries, while Mississippi does not regulate them at all. I do not know why the idea should prevail that employment in canneries cannot possibly be harmful to children when the conditions there are usually worse than in factories."

"We feel that the only successful way to meet the cannery situation is through the federal law which will be introduced in the next congress and which, if passed, would prohibit the shipment outside the state of canned goods which children under fourteen had helped to manufacture or on which they had worked more than eight hours a day. A letter came to us the other day from a woman who wished to know what variety of canned goods she could buy and feel sure that no children had worked on it. We could not tell her, but we did tell her that if she would help us in passing a federal law she could buy any kind of canned goods with safety."

### MESSANGER SERVICE A "CRIME FACTORY."

So Lewis W. Hine Tells Child Labor Conference.

"Crime factory" is the term which an investigator for the National Child Labor Committee made use of in describing the evils of the messenger service at the Eleventh Annual Conference on Child Labor. This man, Lewis W. Hine, believes that there is not a messenger boy of any experience who does not know more about the underworld than the average citizen, because one very common phase of messenger work is the serving of prostitutes by carrying messages, running errands and procuring dope. Investigations of the night messenger service during the past five years in cities representing every section of the country



Photo by National Child Labor Committee.

THE PRODUCT OF THE "CRIME FACTORY." Have failed to reveal a single night messenger whose work had not brought him into personal contact with vice.

The chances of promotion in the messenger service were summed up by one boy as follows: "Nothing to it unless you are the right kind of guy. You can get to be a check boy or a file clerk after being in the service a year or two if you stick to it, but ordinarily nobody wants to stick. . . . There is nothing to do when we're not on calls. You can go into the office and sit down and loaf, or you can go outside and stand up and loaf. In our office the manager never cared what became of you as long as you were within calling distance."

The attitude of other employers toward the boy who has worked as a messenger was brought out last winter by Miss Anne Davis of Chicago at a hearing on the proposed Illinois child labor law, which included a twenty-one year limit for night messengers. "Employers tell me," said Miss Davis, "they always specify that a boy shall not have worked as a messenger when they employ him."

## NO CHILDREN IN THE MINES.

California Eliminates Children Under Sixteen From Mines and Quarries.

Among the new limits established by the California child labor law of 1915 is a sixteen year limit for mines and quarries. California has mining products valued at more than \$63,000,000, according to the 1910 census, but she has never before set an age limit for the children who might be employed in their production.

Now that a sixteen year limit has been adopted no fourteen or fifteen year old trapper boys will be found among the victims of an explosion, as was the case in West Virginia last year, nor will their thoughtlessness be the cause of disasters in which others are killed, as it sometimes is where boys under sixteen are permitted to work in mines.

Mining has the highest fatal accident rate of any industry, but quarrying is not far behind. A signal boy was crushed to death by a falling stone in



Photo by National Child Labor Committee. BOYS WHO REMOVE SLATE FROM COAL IN THE BREAKERS.

a Maine quarry last fall. The occupation of signal boy is not generally supposed to be dangerous, but it is evident from this that any occupation in a quarry is unsafe for young boys and that a sixteen year limit is imperative. A number of mining states having both mines and quarries have adopted a sixteen year limit for mines only, forgetting that the dangers from falling stone and blasting make the presence of young boys in quarries a risk to be avoided.

California's action is regarded as particularly significant by the National Child Labor Committee in view of the "law of recurrence" which Dr. Felix Adler spoke about at the Eleventh Annual Conference on Child Labor. Dr. Adler said that the evils of child labor had followed industrial development from England to New York and Massachusetts, from there to the south and from the south would go to the west unless the west prevented it by enacting child labor laws in advance. Child labor in the mines will not "recur" in California.

### FORESTALLING CHILD LABOR.

By FELIX ADLER.

The question is sometimes asked: "Why have a National Child Labor Committee? Why not have state committees and let these co-operate?" One sufficient answer to this is that the appearance of child labor in those states in which there is as yet little or no manufacturing must be forestalled, and a national committee is needed to this end. Anti-child labor laws must pre-empt the ground before a greedy industrialism can stretch forth its hands to grasp the child.

The law of periodicity, the law of recurrence, that has hitherto obtained in the matter of child labor must be defeated. England began, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, New York followed suit. The same inconceivable outrages on human feelings repeat themselves again and again. Whenever a predominantly agricultural community develops into an industrial stage the horrors exposed by Lord Shaftesbury tend to recur. Mankind does not readily learn by experience. The warning lessons of the past are often writ in water. Thus the industrial states of the north simply stepped into the foul footsteps of early English capitalism, and the south, as soon as it became industrial, hastened to repeat the same doleful story. The great states of the Pacific and the west must thwart that horrible law and make it impossible that the same conditions should there grow up. That is the one main object of a national committee.

### THE CHILDREN'S CRY.

I said: "I am poor this year, and the war is hard. I cannot give to the things I love to aid. So this must go, and this, in the great discard. And the children must suffer, too. I am much afraid."

But I didn't know how they cry in the night And pluck at your skirts and mourn, How they cry with the voice of your heart's delight And the faces your dead have worn.

There are boys that work all night in the crystal dust. There are girls who spin all day at the whirling wheels. And how shall I face my dead with my broken trust When the "Inasmuch as ye did it not" reveals?

I couldn't hear their cry in the night. The clank of their little hands. I must do my best with the widow's mite To loosen the iron bonds.

—L. B.



(Conducted by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.)

### STOP THE WASTE.

That prohibition prohibits is shown by the fact that the federal government's income has been reduced this year \$2,000,000. Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Peters says: "The revenues from whisky and alcoholic beverages have shrunk considerably over \$2,000,000 a year, and this unquestionably is due to the spread of the temperance movement, and we are preparing to see it continue to diminish from this cause."

The diminution to come will be because of nine states prohibiting liquor in their borders, to take effect next year. A new plan and system of taxation will be arranged and there are many sources of revenue that can be made instrumental for government resources.

The history of prohibition shows that it so lessens expenses that the smaller revenue is amply sufficient. Russia's minister of finance testifies that even in war times this is true, and England's great expert, Joseph Chamberlain, says on this subject: "If I could tomorrow destroy the desire for strong drink in the people of England and could prohibit its use and manufacture, what changes we should see. We should see taxes reduced by millions sterling. We should see our jails and workhouses empty. We should see more lives saved in twelve months than are consumed in a century of bitter, savage warfare."

Yet men still ask what will happen to the revenues of the country if liquor is abolished. Experience, with prohibition almost in its infancy, already shows that there will be no shortage in revenue when the enormous waste and drain of the liquor traffic is once stopped.

### TRANSFER OF "GOOD WILL."

The number of "for sale" advertisements in the liquor journals at the present time is noticeable and significant. One headed "Exceptional Opportunity" states that an "old, established, active whisky house contemplates retiring from business January 1 next." The date is well chosen, for it is a popular and fashionable time for retiring from the liquor business. The liquor dealers of Washington, Oregon, Colorado, Idaho, Arkansas and Iowa are indulging in the same kind of contemplation as "Exceptional Opportunity," spurred on, to be sure, by the action of their respective legislatures and the voters of their states. "Exceptional Opportunity," however, has the advantage of them, for he offers for sale with the whisky establishment, its "valuable good will." A bargain in good will, to be sold at reduced rates, to the highest bidder, but, mind you, not the good will of the men who have been ruined by the poison manufactured by this whisky house; not the good will of the wives and children of the men who drank away their health and intellect and character; not the good will of the taxpayers who have been burdened with the care of the product of the whisky house. No, all the wealth of the world could not purchase the "good will" of these unwilling parties to the contract of sale by which this transfer of property shall be made—a transfer that makes possible the continuation of a business in the train of which follow unspeakable woe and want for thousands.—Union Signal.

### CONSISTENCY.

The Great Northern railroad has announced its intention of enforcing total abstinence among its employees. Even to take a glass of beer, if detected, means dismissal. Because of the protest of the liquor interests against the employees of the road taking any part in local prohibition campaigns, or in urging temperance measures, Superintendent McKennon has issued a bulletin stating this fact and forbidding the men to take any part in such movements. The employees are forbidden to drink, yet they are not permitted to make any effort to have the temptation to drink removed from their home towns.

### LISTEN, WAGE-EARNERS.

Students of statistics tell us that the number of wage-earners employed in the liquor industry is 62,920; in the bread and clothing industry, 492,655.

Wages paid in the liquor industry are \$45,252,000; in the bread and clothing industry, \$24,196,000.

Cost of raw materials for intoxicating liquor is \$139,199,000; for bread and clothing, \$744,337,000.

The people of the United States spend more than \$2,000,000,000 annually for liquor. It requires eight times as many men to sell bread and clothing as it does to sell the same money value of beer and whisky.

### FEARS OF LIQUOR DEALERS.

Quite recently the New York State Wholesale Liquor Dealers' association put their fears into concrete form in the declaration that "the events of the last 12 months have created a situation more grave than has ever before confronted our trade. Formerly we were called upon to oppose town and county option. Today we must combat state and nationwide prohibition. Originally our opponents were few and scattered. Today they are many and united."

## INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By O. E. SELLERS, Acting Director of the Sunday School Course of the Moody Bible Institute.)

### LESSON FOR AUGUST 29

GOD'S CARE OF ELIJAH.

LESSON TEXT.—1 Kings 17:1-16. GOLDEN TEXT.—Casting all your anxiety upon him, because he careth for you. 1 Peter 5:7. R. V.

We now skip thirty to forty years to consider the first of those great prophets whose lives are recorded at length. Samuel and David fought animals, armies and giants, but these men fought engagements in the moral and spiritual realm of equal and greater importance. Emphasize Elijah as a real live flesh-and-blood hero. His work was with the northern kingdom and he probably first met Ahab at Samaria, his capital in 912 B. C. (?) The Moabite stone (A. D. 1868) is a remarkable confirmation of the Bible story of this period.

I. The Challenge, v. 1. The lesson is a great illustration of faith. Sin had again made vast inroads upon the people (ch. 16:30-33) and this "man of the hour," whose name means "Jehovah My Strength," (1) saw the conditions; (2) responded to the need, and (3) had faith in his cause because it was that of Jehovah. The source of his faith was the word of the Lord God (Deut. 11:18; 32:20). He that "liveth" and before whom the prophet stood in daily, hourly communication. Elijah was a man with a mission (Matt. 28:19) who trusted in God and considered it safe to obey. His power, "according to his word," was in ratio according to his life of faith (Rom. 10:17). He was also a man of prayer (James 5:17) and showed his faith by his works (James 2:17, 20, 26).

II. The Command, vv. 2-7. Elijah's faith was not audacious. He took each step as commanded by God (v. 2). There is a time for seeming retreat as well as for the spectacular charge. Elijah's first place of testing was "Cherith," a gorge to the east of the river Jordan. This command was contrary to human reason. "Would it not soon be involved in his prophesied drought?"

Again, ravens frequently feed upon carrion, and he knew all the regulations regarding cleanliness. Thus to be secluded would prevent his observing the effect of the drought upon both king and people. Still the command is explicit. It was "there" (v. 4), and there only, that Jehovah was to save. The miracle of saving was to be wrought under the most adverse circumstances and by the most unlikely means. "So he went." Having faced the peril, God hid him to preserve him, and at the proper time God also revealed him (ch. 18:12). It was a daily testing for Elijah at Cherith, thus to be fed and to see the water evaporating, but it was a time of communion and after the brook was dry there came a new command (vv. 8, 9).

III. The Continued Deliverance, vv. 8-16. Zarephath was (Luke 4:26) in the dominions of Jezebel's father, on the coast of the Mediterranean sea between Tyre and Sidon, a dangerous journey for Elijah through Ahab's kingdom (ch. 18:19). The word Zarephath means "smelting furnace," and it too was suffering from this same famine. Commanded to hide in Cherith Elijah is told to "dwell" in Zarephath and that a widow was to be the agent to supply his need. Again Elijah's pride had to be overcome for there were abundant reasons for disliking such a journey, such an abiding place and such a dependence upon a poor widow. Elijah, however, "arose and went," a continuance of his life of obedience. He first asked for water and as she went he added his request for food. It was a particular widow to whom he was sent (Luke 4:25-27) and through her God was ready to work a miracle of salvation on his behalf. Though about to prepare what she thought was to be her own and her son's last meal (v. 12), yet she at once proceeds to obey the command of the man of God as it was conditioned upon the word of Jehovah (v. 14). Go through his prophesies, has commanded us, given us assurance and promised to sustain (Phil. 4:19), yet we hesitate. "She went and did" the seemingly impossible, but according to the word of command, and those of "her house did eat many days." Obedience saved her own, her son's and the prophet's lives. There is sound philosophy in Prov. 11:24 which found its complete fulfillment in Jesus who "came not to be ministered unto but to minister." Read carefully Prov. 3:7-10 and II Cor. 9:6-11. As with the Israelites in the wilderness the supply was only from day to day (v. 16) nothing ahead, no accumulation, yet a perpetual supply because based on "the word of the Lord" (v. 16).

God worked this miracle: (1) to uphold and to preserve his chosen messenger for his great work in Israel; (2) to show his loving kindness and sustaining grace to the poor; (3) to strengthen the faith of his prophet against his spectacular conflict on Mt. Carmel; (4) to the end that he might show Israel and all others down through the ages a great object lesson of his sustaining grace and providence. The widow's "two mites" are filling church treasuries today, and Mary's box of ointment has filled all Christendom with its aroma and fragrance. Providence is progressive.